NINTH INDIANA DISTRICT

Hon. Joseph B. Cheadle Complimented by a Nomination for a Second Term.

Letter from the Congressman Discussing the Tariff Question and Pension Legislation-Campaign Notes from Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 21 .- The Republicans of the Ninth congressional district met in convention in this city this forenoon. Hon. Milton Garrigus, of Kokomo, was made chairman, and Charles L. Wilson, of Boone, secretary. At this point it was discovered that no American flag was on the stage, and on motion, the chair sent out a committee of three to procure flags. Chairman Garrigus made a speech of forty minutes duration, dealing the Democracy many hard blows, and enthusing his audience to the highest pitch. On the call of counties, Boone county, by U. Z. Wiley, presented the name of present incumbent, Joseph Cheadle, of Clinton county. The call counties continued, each seconding the nomination of Mr. Cheadle. When Boone was called, General Miller, who had been spoken of as a candidate, arose and said that he had made the canvass on the one-term theory,

Cheadle, and moved that it be made by acclamation, which was done. After the nomination, calls were made for speeches, when Col. W. C. Wilson, of Tippeca-

believing that one term was enough. As the

sonvention showed a disposition to give a sec-

and term, he seconded the nomination of Mr.

loe, responded in a short speech. The convention adopted resolutions approving the course of Mr. Cheadle in Congress, and indersing the national and State platforms of the Republican party. The following letter had been prepared by Mr. Cheadle, but did not reach Lafayette in time to be read before the convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The problem which confronts the American people in this campaign is an industrial one, and upon the result of the election in November, in a large measure, depends the future pros-perity of all our industrial classes. The practical question is, shall we, under the wise provisions of our protective system, continue to develop the resources of the country, build up manufactories in all sections of the Union and thus become not only the producers of all the articles we consume, but in addition dominate the American continent in manufactured goods and by this diversification of our industries create a largely increased demand for labor which must directly benefit all our wage-workers, or shall we remain content to raise wheat and corn, pork and beef, and look to other countries for our manufactured articles? Briefly stated, shall we give employment to American laborers or shall we buy the products of European labor? That is the plain and simple question involved in this contest.

The Republican party demands protection, first, for the right of every legal voter to cast one vote for the candidates of his choice, at his legal voting precinct, wherever it may be in the United States, without fear or proscription, and then to have that vote counted as it was cast, and the result honestly announced and carried into lawful effect; thus making the government in deed and in truth, one of, by and for, the people. This is distinctively the fundamental doctrine of the Republican party. Upon this broad and just position the Republican party stands and appeals to the considerate judgment of the people for support. I need not tell you, gentlemen, that, grounded upon this fundamental principle, we shall not appeal in vain. Ere the skirmish lines are clearly formed scores of thousands of our fellow-countrymen who have heretofore voted with our opponents have joined us, and demand the right to become co-workers with us in this great contest. The doors which lead into the Republican household swing inward now, and great throngs of voters are daily crossing its portals. No man who has stood with it all these years, working for freedom, for country, for equal justice for all, thinks of leaving it now.

We do not stop here. The Republican party not only demands protection for every citizen in every section of the Union, in all his civil and political rights; it goes further and demands protection of the American industrial policy, whereby the burdens of national taxation shall be so levied that, while the sum of money required by the government shall be covered into the treasury, protection shall be, at the same time, afforded American industries, American laborers and American capital. We are met at the threshold of this discussion with these two false, fallacious and pernicious statements: First-That a protective tariff is a direct tax

daty levied. Second-That the protective tariff is a giant monopoly enriching the select few at the ex-

pense of the many.

I desire to briefly consider these. Before doing so, however, permit me to state the condition which confronts us. The war of the rebellion was a costly one, and to-day the government levies and collects each year \$300,000,000 to meet see demands. So that, given the fact that we must the burden will, fall lightest upon the people? The Republican party says, levy your tariff duties on those articles which our people produce, so as to compel foreigners who sell their goods here to contribute to the support of the government, and then, as far as the needs'of the government will permit, place all those articles not produced by our people on the free list. The Democratic party says: "We favor a tariff for revenue, or a tariff for revenue only," which means, to levy the tariff duties so that the money shall be raised without any reference whatever to its effects upon American industries, American laborers or American capital. must bear in mind

fact: Democracy does not believe in protection. The Democratic orators and platforms cry out against protection and denounce it as a robber of the people's money. What is it that enters into and becomes the prime factor in the cost or price of every article we buy and sell! You answor at once there are two things. First, the quantity of the article upon the market, and second, the demand for it by those who wish to invest in it. These are the prime factors which control the price of every article to those who consume them. We must collect three hundred millions a year. How shall we do it! My Democratic constituents, we have now reached the forks of the road. You insist upon levying and collecting this vast sum of money without reference to its effects upon the American industrial system. You want the money and the world's market. You favor a revenue tariff which means that you will raise the revenue in the way that it can be raised the easiest. With you, revenue is the central idea, unless it be the world's market, which ever and anon

haunts you in your dreams.

The Republican party says, and I stand with both feet squarely upon that saying. "It is true we must raise three hundred millions, but we will raise the money in such a way that we will make the burden easiest for our people to bear. We will levy the tariff and protect American industries and laborers. We will make the foreign producer of articles pay a duty on them before he shall be permitted to enter into competition with us in our markets, and thereby we shall be able to pay our laborers nearly twice as much wages as the foreign laborer receives, and yet by reason of competition between these importers of foreign goods and all the home producers of them, we shall keep the price so reasonable that the duty so levied shall not be a tax on the American consumer at all, and it is not." Keep in view the fundamental thought that the supply of the article upon the market and the demand for it are the prime factors regnlating the cost of every article to the consumer and you will see that the American consumer has the benefit of all the home production of these articles plus that part of the foreign which is enabled by reason of lower wages and cheaper capital to pay the duty and enter into competition with the home producer here in the Amer-

Plate glass gives one of the plainest illustrations of this principle. Prior to 1870 no plate glass was made in America, and no duty was levied upon it. About that year a duty of 50 cents per square foot was levied upon large plate glass, and under the protection of this duty four successful works have been established in this country. Now mark the result to the con-sumer. In 1873 I paid \$260 for the plate glass for a store front that can now be bought for \$110foreign manufacturer in 1873, whose glass brought him \$260. No argument can be formulated against such facts. Like axioms in mathematics, they demonstrate themselves. I could as clearly illustrate by scores of other articles

had I the time and you the patience to listen. A protective tariff cheapens the price of goods

revenue tariff, with the prices of to-day. When, therefore, President Cleveland in his annual message to the present Congress laid down the proposition that the tariff was a tax on the consumer, in the exact sum of the tariff levied, I insist, as you all must, that he had reference to a tariff for revenue, because that is the only tariff that is a tax on the consumer in the sum of the tariff levied. Let me illustrate by two of the staples of life, articles which enter into daily consumption in every home. Let us compare wheat and coffee. We produce wheat and protect it by a duty of twenty cents a bushel. No man who has any regard whatever for his character would, standing in your presence, pretend to claim that the duty of twenty cents a bushel increased the cost of wheat to the consumer 20 cents a bushel, or when made into flour increased its cost to him \$1 per barrel, and why? Because we produce wheat, and its cost to the consumer is controlled by the inexorable laws of supply and demand. An abundant harvest would decrease its cost. A failure of a crop would increase it. We do not produce coffee. Years ago the tariff on coffee was removed, and it comes in duty free. If the government should levy a tariff of 10 cents a pound, or any other sum, upon coffee, it would be a revenue tariff pure and simple. The only effects of such a tariff would be to put money into the treasury and increase the cost to the consumer. It would increase the cost to the consumer in the sum of the duty levied, because we do not produce coffee, and there would be wanting the influence of home production to aid in reducing its cost. This proposition is so plain that argument cannot simplify it. It stands a continuing testimony of the fact that a revenue tariff increases | ally performed. the cost to the consumer in the exact sum of the

This feature of the question should engage your thoughtful attention. The Democratic party denounces protection as a system and declares in favor of a revenue tariff. England raises its revenues by a revenue-tariff system, a tariff that oppresses the poor beyond measure. England raises many millions of money annually on coffee and tea. The Republican party, years ago, put these articles on the free list. Would you restore the duty on those articles? Such will be the policy of the Democratic party. It hates, if it can be believed to mean what it says, protection of American industries in all its forms. It denounces protection as a robber and

The Republican party declares in favor of raising the revenue by means of a policy which shall make foreign manufacturers pay the duty. and then enter into open competition with us in our own markets. The Democratic party would change the rule and make you, my fellow-citizens, raise the \$300,000,000 a year by a system which shall have no reference at all to your inwool on the free list. The effect was to legislate out of the pockets of the wool-growers of America this year \$22,000,000, on the clip of this year, the price ranging from 7 to 10 cents per pound lower than last year, and for whose ben-efit? For the sole benefit of the middle men and manufacturers. The very men they so loudly

The one continuing boast of Democracy is that it is the particular friend of the poor; the special champion of their rights. Let me expose their sham pretences so that you cannot forget them. Let me show you how in the Mills bill they protect the poor from the burden of taxation. Rice pudding is essentially an article of diet in the home of the wage-workers of America. The Democrats labored diligently to bring forth a tariff measure which should remove the crushing monopoly of taxation from the shoulders of the poor. Now, under the provisions of the Mills bill these same Democratic howlers against taxing the poor and the necessaries of life, levy a tariff duty of 100 per cent. on the rice out of which the poor man's pudding is made, and tax him by a further tariff duty of 68 per cent on the sugar with which it is sweetened, and then, in order to show the length and breadth, the height and depth of Democracy's love and care for the poor they actually remove the infinitesimal duty on the tiny pinch of salt with which the good housewife seasons the 100-per-cent.-dutied rice while it is cooking. This, centlemen, is the measure of modern Democracy's love and care for the

My colleague, Mr. Matson, Democratic candidate for Governor, in a carefully prepared and able speech in the House, July 28, tried to show that pensioners are under greater obligations to Democrats than to Republicans; that the Democratic party is a better friend to the Union soldier than the Republican party. I take issue with my comrade, the distinguished gentleman, and appeal to the record of acts done in behalf of Union pensioners. He says one thing; I say another. Now let the record speak.

First-Every pension law now in force in the United States, so far as they relate to pensions granted for service in the war of the rebellion, is the result of Republican legislation, enacted into laws by Republican votes. Every pension granted to every Union soldier, his widow or orphan, is granted under provisions of a Republican law enacted by Republican votes.

Second-Let us briefly consider the subject of arrears of pensions. There were many acts. This is their order of enactment: The first one was the act of July 14, 1862, limit one year; the second the act of July 4, 1864, limit three years; the third the act of June 6, 1866, limit three years; the fourth the act of July 27, 1868, limit five years. March 3, 1873, all these laws were codified and afterwards became Section 4709 of the Revised Statutes of June 22, 1874. In this on the consumer, in the exact sum of the tariff the five years limitation clause was retained. In the forty-fifth Congress an effort was made to repeal the limitation, but it never came to a

Mr. Haskell, of Kansas (Republican), moved to suspend the rules June 19, 1878, in the Fortysixth Congress, and put upon its passage House Bill 4234, "A bill to extend the arrears act to all time." Under suspension a bill must receive two-thirds of all votes cast. The following was the result of the vote: For the bill, 164; against collect \$300,000,000 a year, the next question is, | the bill, 61 votes. Voting for the bill were 116 | peusion those who forced them to yield obedience how can we raise this vast sum of money so that | Republicans and 48 Demograts. Voting against this bill were 61 Democrats and no Republicans. This bill was taken up in the Senate Jan. 16. 1879, and was passed by a vote of 43 for and 3 against it, the vote standing, for the bill, 27 Republicans and 16 Democrats; against the bill, 3 Democrats and no Republicans. President Hayes signed the bill Jan. 25, 1879, and it became the law. This was an absolute repeal of arrears for all time-a measure of perfect relief. and a Republican law.

Afterwards, in the same session, the House being Democratic, Mr. W. A. J. Sparks, of Mis souri, a Democrat, in an appropriation bill tacked on a rider amendment repealing the above act, and limiting the arrears to July 1, 1880, and when this appropriation bill became a law. March 3, 1879, the work was done, and the limit was placed on arrears which is still in force. I introduced a bill early in the present session to repeal this arrears act. Such a bill has been reported to the House. But I beg to assure you that my comrade and colleague, Mr. Matson, chairman of the committee that reported it, and who has control of it, has not at any time asked for its consideration, nor has he in any way tried to call it up in the House.

This widows' pension bill increased the pension of widows of enlisted men from \$8 to \$12 per month. There voted for this bill 118 Republicans and 60 Democrate. Against the bill, 66 Democrats and not one Republican, a majority of six Democrats voting against it. Voting for the dependent pension bill of the Forty-ninth Congress were 114 Republicans and 66 Democrats; against the bill, 76 Democrats and not one Republican. Voting for the bill over the President's veto were 138 Republicans and 37 Democrats; against the bill, 125 Demo-

crats and not one Republican. Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, a Republican, introduced early in the session, a bill granting to widow pensioners a pension from date of the death of the soldier. When the pension appropriation bill was called up, Mr. Conger, of Iowa, a gallant soldier under Harrison, our own Ben, offered in substance the Cutcheon bill as an amendment. Mr. Foran, of Ohio, (Democrat) raised the point of order on its introduction. The Chair overruled the point and the amendment was accepted in the House without division. When it went to the Senate, Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, a Democrat, moved to strike out of the section these words-"which have been or" the effect of which would have been to deprive all widows of the benefits of the act whose claims have been allowed from July 1, 1880, to date, about 12,000 in number. There was a division and vote on the motion to strike out, and here is the record: For striking out twenty votes, every one Democrats; against striking out twenty-two Republicans and one Democrat. I propose three cheers for this solitary Democrat. Now gentlemen, there is the record written in the official roll calls of your Congress. There it must remain records, and they tell us that the Democrats have not been the friends of pension legislation. if the record of votes cast fer and against pension laws can be taken and accepted as evidence of that friendship. Mr. Matson recently reported to the House the dependent pension bill which passed the Senate early in the session, but so changed and amended that its most intimate friends can scarely recognize it.

There are estimated to be 100,000 dependent

and broken-down comrades and their loved ones bought of an Indiana manufacturer who pays | in the North. The bill passed by the Senate his workmen double the wages paid by the gave to these old veterans \$12 per month to aid them in keeping want and hunger from their homes. This is little enough, God knows, but comrade Matson had an idea. It was unique and original. He would give these old veterans a pension, but he would rate it at I cent a month for every day the soldier was in service, so that, the man who was sent, like many of us were, to

broken-down, dependent Union veteran, who risked his life in defense of the government, the pitiful sum of \$7.20 a year, to keep want from his home. Can this be a sample of that Demo-eratic Economy with a big E that we were promised in 1884? If he served ninety days, then 90 cents a month, \$10.80 a year. If one hundred days, \$1 a month, \$12 a year, and so on, 1 cent a month for every day the soldier served his country, and his widow to receive the same relief. I read this bill and my memory carried me back to that awful mid-winter campaign in East Tennessee in 1863-4, where the One-hundred-and-fifteenth, One-hundredand-sixteenth, One-hundred-and-seventeenth and One-hundred-and-eighteenth regiments of Indiana Volunteers lost by the record of their dead over two hundred men to the regiment. I know that my comrade. Mr. Matson, was there, for he was my lieutenant-colonel, and I wondered how he, with that experience in memory, could formulate a bill to pension the powers of human endurance, instead of pensioning patriotic devotion to country.

My countrymen, these are the facts. That is the record as it has been made by those the people elected to enact laws here in Congress. God forbid that the dependent pension bill with its one-cent-a-day provision shall ever become the law. I would give all these broken-down veterans \$12 a month. I favor a service pension for every soldier and sailor who was honorably discharged and who has reached the age of fifty years, at the rate of \$8 per month for life. Not one cent of additional taxation will be required. This is due these veterans as a badge of honor, a partial recognition of duty bravely and heroic-

There are 325 members of Congress-167 Democrats and 158 Republicans. The Democratic members do not come in force from the North. Their greatest strength comes from the South. Now these 167 Democrats control the House, and they, in turn, are controlled by a majority of their own members. Who constitute that majority? Ex-confederates. There are ninety-five of them in the House now. They dominate the Democratic caucus, control its policy, and, in turn, the Democratic party controls the House; so that, in fact, the ninety-five ex-confederates control the Democratic party, and it the country. My Democratic comrade and constituent, this may not be a pleasant thought for yon. I cannot help it: I am dealing with facts. As your President would say: "This is the condition which confronts us." Let us

have a change. The question is not how many pension bills a President signs. It is, out of the number presented for approval, what per cent. does he veto? There were presented to Grant 578 pension bills; of this number he signed 575 and vetoed three. Hayes signed 307 and vetoed none. Arthur dustries. As a sample of their policy, they put | signed 736 and vetoed none. Thus we see that these three Presidents signed 1,614 bills and vetoed three, or vetoed one in every 538 bills they considered. There was presented in the first two years of his term, to President Cleveand, 949 bills for signature.

He signed...... 668 He vetoed and returned...... 124

Total disapprovals...... 281

He approved 668 and disapproved 281, or almost one in every three he considered, whereas his predecessor, President Arthur, signed 736 and disapproved none; and yet we are gravely told that President Cleveland is par excellence the friend of the Union soldier. President Cleveland has vetoed right and left the pensions of the poor; one last week in favor of Lydia A. Heiney, of Noblesville. He can veto the bills where Congress cures technical failure of proof, and says examine this claim and give him a pension under the ratings of the general law, or as in the case of Mrs. Heiney, say give her \$12 a month. But he cannot or will not veto the pensions granted by private bills to the widows of officers, in open and flagrant violation of the law, and the fundamental principles of government upon which rests the whole theory of this government by the people. I arraign him for vetoing the penion of Mrs. Heiny in apparent glee, and approving bills to give other soldiers' widows pensions from \$600 to \$2,000 a year. We went down to war, my comrades, to save the Union under the beneficent provisions of which there is equality of citizenship. Under the law President Cleveland is setting up precedents at war with this principle, which is vital to national life. Soldiers, comrades, citizens, let us, by the sacred memories of our heroic age, avenge this insult to our Union dead.

The men who claim to be the special champions of our Union veterns ought to be able to show record votes in favor of their interests. Nearly nine months of this Congress gone and not one minute's consideration given to general pension legislation. One hundred and thirty-eight Republican members have petitioned for days to cousider some of the pending pension bills, but this petition is not even considered. Promises are cheap. I call for acte; for proofs of words spoker and votes cast in favor of my comrades. I admit that General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, is granting pensions, more than his predecessor, and he ought to grant more. Col. Dudley doubled the force of examiners, educated them, organized the record division, so that comrades could be found, and when he resigned briefed every claim to that date. tell you, my comrades, that 133,364 of these claims allowed under Commissioner Black are widows' and orphans' increase pensions and Mexican pensions where the work was merely nominal. So that for all these thousands of claims no special credit should be claimed. Each increase pension counts one, and the shameful ratings whereby nearly two-thirds of all claims allowed are for increase at an expense of millions a year to pensioners, is the great overshadowing evil of the present system, the only thing in the practice which needs radical revision. General Black is doing the best he can backed and controlled as he is by the men of the South, whom you cannot expect, gentlemen, to be the special friends of a system to liberally to the old flag.

Pole-Raising by Quakers. Special to the Indianapolis Journat-

STRAWNS. Ind., Aug. 21. - About one thousand men. women and children assembled at the Friends meeting-house at Hopewell to witness the novel performance of raising a Republican pole by the Quakers. There has not been so much enthusiasm in this Quaker corner since the war. An observer, if he had been so disposed, could have seen in those sober faces and the long, sturdy pulls at the ropes, the materials that composed the famous underground railroad of old ante bellum days. A few Democrats and Prohibi tionists stood patiently waiting, hungry and anxious, for the grand supper awaiting all, and the telling speeches delivered by B. Newman, of Milton, Mr. Early, Mr. Jessup and Mr. Bradburry, of Cambridge City. It seems that the speech delivered by Hon. E. B. Reynolds, of Hagerstown, had the happy effect of satisfying all those who wanted the truth in regard to the third Democratic party movement. The old-fashioned Republican spirit is alive in the Friends' Church. Every monthly meeting is raising a Harrison and Morton pole. In a few days you will hear of a Harrison and Morton club, with Quaker uniforms, at Hopewell.

A Columbus Democrat Who Wouldn't Bet. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 21-For some time past P. H. McCormack, a wealthy Democrat of this city, has been making a loud pretense of wanting to bet \$1,000 that Cleveland would be elected, and it was published organ here that the was in Irwin's Bank ready for a taker. Y Youmans, of Columbus, O., hearing of his offer through a telegram published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, at once telegraphed McCormack that he accepted his bet. Yesterday the money from Youmans arrived at Irwin's Bank and McCormack was sent for to sign the contract. Instead of coming up to his agreement. however, he backed square down, offering as an excuse that he was not quite ready to bet yet. The Democrats who have been championing McCormack's supposed boldness are very much

discomfited over the termination of the affair.

Hon. John M. Butler at Peru. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PERU, Ind., Aug. 21.-Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, delivered an address to the people of this city last night at the opera-house, which was one of the most masterly and powerful arguments yet delivered. The opera-house, so long as these records exist. I appeal to these | a large building, was, within ten minutes after the doors were opened, crowded to suffocation and hundreds were turned away unable to cain admittance. Hon. A. C. Bearss presented the speaker, who spoke for nearly three hours. The speech was a mass of figures and proof, and his tariff explanation one that is heartily indorsed by the Republicans. The arraignment of Cleveland, Thurman, Matson and others was very scathing, and his eulogy of General Harrison brought forth tremendous rounds of applause. The audience was a most magnificent one and thoroughly appreciative. Music was furnished by the Miamitown quartet. The Republicans are elated at the success of the meeting, and the magnificent prospect of the party's success.

Joint Representative Nomination. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 21.-At a meeting of to the consumer, because it increases the competition between not only the foreign but all the home manufacturers. For proof of this I saw and the home manufacturers. For proof of this I saw and present to examine his store accounts from 1856 to 1860, during a period of the first and only pain-killing plaster.

member, was renominated by acclamation. No other candidates were named. The proceedings were harmonious throughout. Mr. Carrick made a short speech, thanking the convention for the honor thus bestowed.

Political Scraps. Last night the Harrison and Morton Club, of Crawfordsville was addressed by Hon. M. D. White. There was a good turn-out of people and the speech was received with much enthusi-

At Alamo, Montgomery county, Monday night, a Republican gathering was addressed by P. S. Kennedy, of Crawfordsville, and R. M. Stinson, of Terre Haute. The Republicans are active there and at work. A Harrison and Morton club was organized at

Campbell's school-house, Montgomery county, Saturday night, with sixty members. The officers are: President, Martin Hose: vice-president, Wm. Hunt; secretary, Wm. Irons; treasurer, J. S. Rich; captain, J. S. McClelland. A Harrison and Morton club was organized at

New Ross, Monday night, with forty names on the roll. Meetings will be held every week. The officers are: President, Dr. R. F. King; vice-presidents, J. D. Huet and J. D. Hostetter; secretary, U. P. Harris; treasurer. G. H. Gray. Speeches were made by J. A. Mount, of Shan-nondale; Schuyler Kennedy, of Crawfordsyille, and E. V. Kelley.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Figures as to Receipts and Expenditures Cause Mr. Mills Much Anxiety. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The interest in the fiscal situation of the government, as revealed by the statement of estimated receipts and appropriations made this session, has in nowise subsided. Mr. Mills supplied himself this morning with all of the data obtainable at the Capitol, and it is understood that the Treasury Department has been called upon for additional details. Meanwhile members interested in measures carrying appropriations which have not yet become laws, and thereby escaped the chances of revision or rejection, are showing much un-

A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, made at the present session of Congress in the regular annual appropriation bills. It is as follows: As Passed by As Passed by

Bills finally passed \$222,733,190 \$222,733,190 Sundry civil app'n 23,332,406 Army appropriation. 24,639,300 31,541,800 20,193,292 Navy appropriation .. 20,603,074 Senate), deficiency. Pending in House.... 3,725,000 3,539,434 3,539,434 Totals.....\$297,972,405 \$310,229,716 Permanent and indefinite appropriations. 115,640,799 115,640,799

Total appropriation.\$413,613,204 \$425,870,515 Estimated revenue, including \$57,863,734 for postal revenues, \$440,563,734. Estimated surplus, \$26,950,530, based on House appropriations, and \$14,693,219 on Senate appropriations.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians Original Invalid-V. Dill. Edinburg: J. T. Hankins, Williamstown; W. J. Hicks, Dublin; S. Roberts, Roanoke; R. Hutchinson, Arlington; F. Brinkins, Bedford; D. Vance, Millgrove; J. Crawford, New Salisbury; J. Schwartz, Indianapolis; P. W. Moore, Lafayette; H. Boonholt, Valparaiso; J. W. Bell, Mt. Vernon; J. H. Alexander, Clifty: E. P. Carroll, Door Village; C. Hooker, Mt. Etna; O. Gaines, Landess; C. Morrison, Groomsville; M. Remson, Sheridan; J. R. Martin, Farmland; D. Jones, Poneto; G. Satison, Hamilton; J. Larouche, Fowler; J. D. Bales, Bloomingsport; W. S. Maywood, Muncie; D. Denton, Milltown; D. Replogle, Burrows; J. M. Campbell, New Albany; J. M. Savage, South Bend; J. Kincaid, Vevay; J. J. Williams, Spencer; J. F. Moorehead, Bluffton: J. Kelley, Terre Haute; J. R. Harris, Noblesville: M. E. Tardy, Vevay; N. Gaunt, Pennville; J. W. Atkisson, Hillisburg; R. V. Cole, Clay City; J. D. Hinkle, Cornettsville; W. Wilhite, Crawfordsville; H. Schafer, New Harmony; D. Weaver, Union City; C. M. Moore, Lafayette; C. McHenry, Stines

Increase-H. Pate, Hitchcock's Station; E. Ball, Milton; H. C. March, Muncie; R. Kelso, Ray; R. W. Reed, Jeffersonville; D. R. Spainhower, Bloomfield; W Allen, Milan. Widows, Etc.-Nancy M., widow of John Galloway, Noblesville; Malinda J., widow of Stephen Cockriel, Gentryville.

Indiana Patents. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Patents were granted Indiana inventors to-day as follows: Chas. A. Benedict, Indianapolis, lathe for turning articles having longitudinally curved surfaces; Jacob H. Brewer, Annapolis, chicken coop; Charles V. Moore, Fairmount, axel spindle and bearing; Charles A. Williams, Warren. hanger for window curtains.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Aug. 21. - O. S. Reynolds, one of the oldest and most courteous attaches of the Vandalia, is in the city, en route home from a month's sojourn in Canada and New England. He is enthusiastic over the outlook for the success of Harrison and Morton. Col. John S. Mason, Ninth Infantry, was today retired from active service. It is stated to-night, upon the authority of a Republican member of the Senate committee on

finance, that the tariff bill will not be reported to the Senate before the first week in Septem-INSULTING A GALLANT SOLDIER. A Democratic Organ's Gratuitous Fling at

Gen. Hovey, of Indiana. Milwaukee Sentinel. "The Republicans of Indiana have nominated a man named Hovey for Governor," says the New York Post. This is the way an unknown man is spoken of, commonly. It is the Post's way of representing the insignificance of the candidate of the Indiana Republicans. Leaving out of the account the years of political prominence General Hovey has enjoyed in Indiana and his present position as a member of Congress, there was one event which should have protected him from this insulting mention. In 1863, when Grant was making his masterly movement against Vicksburg, Pemberton attempted to force a junction with Johnston. In doing this, his army, consisting of some 26,000 men, passed across Grant's front, Grant ordered Sherman up at once and rode to the front himself. There he found General Hovey in command of his division.

That gallant Indiana soldier was not waiting for reinforcements. Grasping the situation instantly, finding that he had caught Pemberton in the act of moving toward Johnston, knowing the importance of checking the movement at once, he dashed at the enemy with only his small division and was carrying on a noble fight when Grant reached the field. He kept it up until he had lost some 2,000 of his men and inflicted an equal or greater loss on the enemy. He held Pemberton until Logan's division struck the enemy's rear, when the battle of Champion Hills was won. "The battle was fought almost entirely by Hovey's division," and it was through the prompt intelligence and dashing courage of General Hovey, his readiness to attack an enemy of vastly greater strength, that a junction of Pemberton with Johnston was prevented. It is of this magnificent soldier, the hero of Champion Hills, that the Post speaks as "s man

named Hovey." General Harrison as a Candidate.

Albany (N. Y.) Express.

No previous candidate for the presidential office was ever the recipient of the extraordinary attentions that have been showered upon Gen. Harrison. Not even Mr. Blaine, remarkable as was and is the personal interest which he inspires, was the center of so spontaneous and so continuous an ovation, during the period of his candidacy. Some of the Democratic press has been trying hard to make it appear that Mr. Blaine is overshadowing General Harrison in the Republican plan of campaign. Such efforts to excite ill feeling among Republicans are vain and silly, in the presence of these uninterrupted gatherings of Republicans at Indianapolis. Here in Albany, where President Cleveland remained nearly the entire campaign four years ago, we do not need to be told that the railroad facilities were not taxed to accommodate pilgrims eager to manifest a personal devotion to the Demogratic candidate. If there was a single such pherimage, then there was more than there has been this year in the direction of Washington, where the same candidate now remains, attracting no more attention and arousing no more enthusiasm by reason of his personality than the Indian sign before a tobacco shop. Not less remarkable than the personal interest in General Harrison have been his responses to the greeting of his Republican friends. This series of shor speeches, already large in number, is wholly up to the high standard set by General Garfield in 1880 and by Mr. Blaine in

1883. They are simple, direct, suggestive and

thoughtful, indicating a high degree of literary

press. It must have been altogether impromptu, and it sparkles with a native humor and terminates with a terse statement which covers, in a few graphic, intelligible, pregnant sentences, the whole issue of this campaign. The Republican party becomes increasingly proud of its candidate for President the better it comes to know him.

Call Him Back! He Can't be Trusted.

New York Sun.

The Hon. Frank Hurd has been sent out by the Democratic campaign managers to deliver political speeches in Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan. Passing through Washington on the way he said to a friend of his, who thought himself At liberty to repeat it. "that the Democrats could not win in New York this year, and the party must look to the Northwest for electoral

The first duty of Col. Brice and the other members of the national committee should be to call Mr. Hurd back. He should not be trusted by them anywhere. He talks too much with his mouth. He is deficient in common sense, as well as in the faculty of self-control. He may know how to make free-trade speeches, perhaps, but he does not know how to carry on a great political campaign.

A Flank Shot.

Philadelphia Inquirer. You do not forget that you must again face your customer after the goods are delivered. [Laughter and applause.]—General Harrison to the Drummers. The General is very good at making hard flank shots at the Democratic President in this humorous manner. It is not to be forgotten that

President Cleveland was not elected by the American people on the policy which he now espouses. Defeat on such a platform would have been just as certain then as it is now. He has exceeded the audacity of the most audacious drummer by facing his patrons with a bill for free-trade goods which were not the goods bargained for in 1884.

General Harrison's Strength.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The magnitude and enthusiasm of the crowds that have been calling upon General Harrison have surprised all observers. General Harrison's quiet business way of staying at home and receiving everybody and speaking freely has been a novelty, and the effect has been excellent. The speeches have been first rate, and the personal impression General Harrison has made strengthens the cause he represents.

That Is What He Did.

When a man goes away from home and lies so ness of the mechanics and laboring men of his own State and city as Wm. D. Bynum has done it is to be expected he would lie about General

> Everybody Knows Him. There was a man in our town And he was wondrous wise; He made a stake because he Ne'er failed to advertise. -Nebraska State Journal.

"The Last Chance of the Season" IS AUG. 28, VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY. Niagara Falls and return, only \$5. Lake Chautauqua and return, only \$4.50. Toronto and return, only \$6.

Thousand Islands and return, with boat ride on the St. Lawrence, only \$10. Remember the date-Tuesday, Aug. 28-and the route is via the popular Bee-line railway, with elegant coaches, reclining-chair cars and sleepers through without change. No other route is so well prepared to comfortably care for Niagara Falls excursionists as the Bee-line. Get your tickets at Bates House, Union Depot, or No. 138 South Illinois street.

T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes Twenty five cents a bottle.

Friends' Excursion to Oskaloosa. Ia.,

VANDALIA LINE,

Sept. 3 to 10. Fare \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days from date of sale. For particulars apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent Vandalia line, 48 West Washington street.

H. R. DERING. Asst. G. P. A. Vandalia Line.

Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia.,

PANHANDLE ROUTE, Sept. 3 to 10, 1888. Tickets good going via Kokomo, Logansport and Chicago, and to return thirty days from date of sale. Fare for the round trip \$12.05. For tickets and information apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, 48 West Washington street. H. R. DERING, Asst. G. P. A. Penna. Lines.

· Charity Excursions to Cincinnati, SEPT. 1 AND 2, Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. Only \$2.50 for the round trip. For the benefit of the organized Catholic charities of Indianapolis. Tickets good going on regular trains Saturday and Sunday and on special fast train leaving Indianapolis at 6:45 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 2; good returning until Wednesday night, Sept. 5. Remember the

route; also, that you are aiding a worthy cause. Excursion to Oskaloosa. Ia. The L. B. & W. route will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., and return, on account of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, Sept. 3 to 10, at onehalf fare. Tickets good to return for thirty days. For information, etc., call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. I., B. & W. Route.

138 South Illinois street. Go to Connersville With the Emmet Guards next Sunday. \$1.25,

Don't hesitate between Glenn's Sulphur Soap and any cintment or lotion that may have been recommended to you for diseases of the skin. sores, abrasions or complexional blemishes. There is nothing like the first-named article in such cases. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

BABY'S SKIN AND SCALE

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent. ma-lignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fel-low's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to cay he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH. Attorney at law and ex-Prosecuting Attorney.

Ashland, O.
Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD. No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin without a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood—should fail to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for eruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every respect. The skin was broken out and began to assume ugly pro-portions. I have also heard my neighbors speak of the Cuticura Remedies in the highest terms. E. P. BEAR, Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cutisura, 50 cents: Soan. 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64
pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HOW MY STDE ACHES!

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoon fuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive and unanswerable evidence of the peculiar strength and

economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. "We began using Hood's Sarsaparilla in our institution some months ago, and having watched its effects, wish to say that we find it a good, reliable and beneficial medicine for family use, and for hospitals and institutes such as ours." SISTERS OF MERCY. West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite. dyspepsia and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

101 East Washington St.

and STOVES:

BABY CARRIAGES

New Passenger Elevator PAYMENTS or CASH.

MESSENGER'S

To Natural-Gas Consumers This company will furnish gas for domestic purposes thirty per

cent. less than schedule rates. Application for service will meet with prompt attention at the office of the company, 68 East Market street.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL GAS COMPANY

BORN & CO

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets,

Weekly and Monthly Payments

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 6619 N. Penn. St Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine. CUMMINGS, M. M., State Agt., 66 E. Market, op. P.O. Washington Life Instrance Co. (Established 1860.) Agents Wanted.

FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y......35 Vance Block. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. HOLLAND & GLAZIER 92 East Market Pacific Mutual Life and Accident.

Sun Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Telephone 1009. LAMBERT, J. S., Mgr., 9012 E. Market St., Coffin Bl'k
The Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O.
BEST and SAFEST in the world. Endowment at life rates. Not one dollar in perishable securities

LEONARD, JOHN R......Ætna Building The Ætna. The North British and Mercantile, of London. McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis. Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind. Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York. German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 902 E. Market st., for Indians, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty. SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bi'k
The Equitable Life Assurance Company, the larg
est company in the world.

THAT ARE COMING IN THE FALL,

Whatever they are, the music to perform them, to understand them, to enjoy them, will be found in the immense establishments of OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

who have on hand CONCERT SONGS, GOSPEL SONGS, SACRED SONGS, SCHOOL SONGS, SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONGS, COMIC SONGS, COLLEGE SONGS, JUBI-LEE SONGS, POPULAR SONGS, CHOIR AND CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC, TONIC-SOL-FA MUSIC, CATHOLIC MUSIC, ANTHEMS AND CHORUSES, PART-SONGS AND GLEES, OPERA. ORATORIO AND CANTATA MUSIC, COLLEC-TIONS OF MUSIC FOR PIANO, ORGAN, AND ALL OTHER INSTRUMENTS, AND, IN FACT, EVERY KIND OF MUSIC THAT IS MADE. All this is in the shape of Sheet Music (3,000,000 pieces), Octavo Music (3,000 kinds) or of music collected in well-bound books (4,000 kinds.) Send for Lists, Catalogues, Descriptions and Advice. Any book mailed for retail price.

SOME OF THE NEWEST BOOKS ARE: PIANO CLASSICS, CLASSICAL PIANIST, YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLASSICS, SONG CLASSICS, Soprano, SONG CLASSICS, Alto and Bass, CLASSIC TENOR SONGS. Each \$1. Very select and Send the price of any book and receive it by return mail. The convenience of this arrangement is appre-ciated by thousands of customers.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York:

AMUSEMENTS. BASE-BALL PARK

Championship Games.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 20, 21 and 22. Reserved seat tickets for sale at Big 4 Ticket Of-

BRUSHBRILLIANCY Arc and Incandescence

fice, corner Washington and Meridian streets. General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75c; box seats, \$1.

Game called at 4 p. m.

For particulars address BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO.